#### SENATE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

## SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

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FOR

### HOUSE BILL NO. 1566

1 AN ACT

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- 2 To repeal section 208.215, RSMo, and to enact
- 3 in lieu thereof three new sections relating
- 4 to medical assistance cost containment within
- 5 the Medicaid program.

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
7 AS FOLLOWS:

Section A. Section 208.215, RSMo, is repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 208.147, 208.212, and 208.215, to read as follows:

and eliqibility verification review of each recipient of medical assistance. Such review shall be completed not later than twelve months after the recipient's last eliqibility determination.

2. The annual eligibility review requirement may be satisfied by the completion of a periodic food stamp

redetermination for the household.

- 3. (1) The department shall require recipients to provide

  documentation for income verification for purposes of the

  eliqibility review described in subsection 1 of this section.

  Such documentation may include, but not be limited to:
  - (a) Current wage stubs;
  - (b) A current W-2 form;
  - (c) Statements from the recipient's employer; and
  - (d) A wage match with the division of employment security.
  - (2) The family support division may also verify information through inquiry into the personal property and driver's licensing systems of the department of revenue, or through other data matches.
  - 4. The department shall by rule establish procedures that require applicants or recipients to disclose at the time of application or the annual eliqibility review whether their employer offers employer-sponsored health insurance that they are eliqible to receive, whether the applicant or recipient participates in the employer-sponsored health insurance program, and to disclose the applicant's or recipient's reason for not participating in the employer-sponsored plan, if applicable.
  - 5. The department shall establish by rule procedures that require any applicant or recipient who is employable but who is unemployed at the time of application or the annual eliqibility review, to disclose whether they have sought employment.

1	6. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined
2	in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority
3	delegated in this section shall become effective only if it
4	complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter
5	536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This
6	section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the
7	powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536,
8	RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove or
9	annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the
10	grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted
11	after August 28, 2004, shall be invalid and void.

208.212. 1. For purposes of Medicaid eligibility,

investment in annuities shall be limited to those annuities that:

- (1) Are actuarially sound as measured against the Social Security Administration Life Expectancy Tables, as amended;
- (2) Provide equal or nearly equal payments for the duration of the device and which exclude "balloon" style final payments; and
- (3) Provide the state of Missouri secondary or contingent beneficiary status ensuring payment if the individual predeceases the duration of the annuity, in an amount equal to the Medicaid expenditure made by the state on the individual's behalf.
- 2. The department shall establish a thirty-six month look-back period to review any investment in an annuity by an applicant for Medicaid benefits. If an investment in an annuity

is determined by the department to have been made in anticipation of obtaining or with an intent to obtain eliqibility for Medicaid benefits, the department shall have available all remedies and sanctions permitted under federal and state law regarding such investment. The fact that an investment in an annuity which occurred prior to the effective date of this section does not meet the criteria established in subsection 1 of this section shall not automatically result in a disallowance of such investment.

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3. The department of social services shall promulgate rules to administer the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2004, shall be invalid and void.

208.215. 1. Medicaid is payer of last resort unless otherwise specified by law. When any person, corporation, institution, public agency or private agency is liable, either

pursuant to contract or otherwise, to a recipient of public assistance on account of personal injury to or disability or disease or benefits arising from a health insurance plan to which the recipient may be entitled, payments made by the department of social services shall be a debt due the state and recoverable from the liable party or recipient for all payments made in behalf of the recipient and the debt due the state shall not exceed the payments made from medical assistance provided under sections 208.151 to 208.158 and section 208.162 and section 208.204 on behalf of the recipient, minor or estate for payments on account of the injury, disease, or disability or benefits arising from a health insurance program to which the recipient may be entitled.

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- 2. The department of social services may maintain an appropriate action to recover funds due under this section in the name of the state of Missouri against the person, corporation, institution, public agency, or private agency liable to the recipient, minor or estate.
- 3. Any recipient, minor, guardian, conservator, personal representative, estate, including persons entitled under section 537.080, RSMo, to bring an action for wrongful death who pursues legal rights against a person, corporation, institution, public agency, or private agency liable to that recipient or minor for injuries, disease or disability or benefits arising from a health insurance plan to which the recipient may be entitled as outlined

in subsection 1 of this section shall upon actual knowledge that the department of social services has paid medical assistance benefits as defined by this chapter, promptly notify the department as to the pursuit of such legal rights.

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- Every applicant or recipient by application assigns his right to the department of any funds recovered or expected to be recovered to the extent provided for in this section. applicants and recipients, including a person authorized by the probate code, shall cooperate with the department of social services in identifying and providing information to assist the state in pursuing any third party who may be liable to pay for care and services available under the state's plan for medical assistance as provided in sections 208.151 to 208.159 and sections 208.162 and 208.204. All applicants and recipients shall cooperate with the agency in obtaining third-party resources due to the applicant, recipient, or child for whom assistance is claimed. Failure to cooperate without good cause as determined by the department of social services in accordance with federally prescribed standards, shall render the applicant or recipient ineligible for medical assistance under sections 208.151 to 208.159 and sections 208.162 and 208.204.
- 5. Every person, corporation or partnership who acts for or on behalf of a person who is or was eligible for medical assistance under sections 208.151 to 208.159 and sections 208.162 and 208.204 for purposes of pursuing the applicant's or

recipient's claim which accrued as a result of a nonoccupational or nonwork-related incident or occurrence resulting in the payment of medical assistance benefits shall notify the department upon agreeing to assist such person and further shall notify the department of any institution of a proceeding, settlement or the results of the pursuit of the claim and give thirty days' notice before any judgment, award, or settlement may be satisfied in any action or any claim by the applicant or recipient to recover damages for such injuries, disease, or disability, or benefits arising from a health insurance program to which the recipient may be entitled.

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- 6. Every recipient, minor, guardian, conservator, personal representative, estate, including persons entitled under section 537.080, RSMo, to bring an action for wrongful death, or his attorney or legal representative shall promptly notify the department of any recovery from a third party and shall immediately reimburse the department from the proceeds of any settlement, judgment, or other recovery in any action or claim initiated against any such third party.
- 7. The department director shall have a right to recover the amount of payments made to a provider under this chapter because of an injury, disease, or disability, or benefits arising from a health insurance plan to which the recipient may be entitled for which a third party is or may be liable in contract, tort or otherwise under law or equity.

The department of social services shall have a lien upon any moneys to be paid by any insurance company or similar business enterprise, person, corporation, institution, public agency or private agency in settlement or satisfaction of a judgment on any claim for injuries or disability or disease benefits arising from a health insurance program to which the recipient may be entitled which resulted in medical expenses for which the department made payment. This lien shall also be applicable to any moneys which may come into the possession of any attorney who is handling the claim for injuries, or disability or disease or benefits arising from a health insurance plan to which the recipient may be entitled which resulted in payments made by the department. In each case, a lien notice shall be served by certified mail or registered mail, upon the party or parties against whom the applicant or recipient has a claim, demand or cause of action. The lien shall claim the charge and describe the interest the department has in the claim, demand or cause of action. The lien shall attach to any verdict or judgment entered and to any money or property which may be recovered on account of such claim, demand, cause of action or suit from and after the time of the service of the notice.

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9. On petition filed by the department, or by the recipient, or by the defendant, the court, on written notice of all interested parties, may adjudicate the rights of the parties and enforce the charge. The court may approve the settlement of

any claim, demand or cause of action either before or after a verdict, and nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the actual trial or final adjudication of any claim, demand or cause of action upon which the department has charge. The court may determine what portion of the recovery shall be paid to the department against the recovery. In making this determination the court shall conduct an evidentiary hearing and shall consider competent evidence pertaining to the following matters:

- (1) The amount of the charge sought to be enforced against the recovery when expressed as a percentage of the gross amount of the recovery; the amount of the charge sought to be enforced against the recovery when expressed as a percentage of the amount obtained by subtracting from the gross amount of the recovery the total attorney's fees and other costs incurred by the recipient incident to the recovery; and whether the department should, as a matter of fairness and equity, bear its proportionate share of the fees and costs incurred to generate the recovery from which the charge is sought to be satisfied;
- (2) The amount, if any, of the attorney's fees and other costs incurred by the recipient incident to the recovery and paid by the recipient up to the time of recovery, and the amount of such fees and costs remaining unpaid at the time of recovery;
- (3) The total hospital, doctor and other medical expenses incurred for care and treatment of the injury to the date of

recovery therefor, the portion of such expenses theretofore paid by the recipient, by insurance provided by the recipient, and by the department, and the amount of such previously incurred expenses which remain unpaid at the time of recovery and by whom such incurred, unpaid expenses are to be paid;

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- (4) Whether the recovery represents less than substantially full recompense for the injury and the hospital, doctor and other medical expenses incurred to the date of recovery for the care and treatment of the injury, so that reduction of the charge sought to be enforced against the recovery would not likely result in a double recovery or unjust enrichment to the recipient;
- (5) The age of the recipient and of persons dependent for support upon the recipient, the nature and permanency of the recipient's injuries as they affect not only the future employability and education of the recipient but also the reasonably necessary and foreseeable future material, maintenance, medical rehabilitative and training needs of the recipient, the cost of such reasonably necessary and foreseeable future needs, and the resources available to meet such needs and pay such costs;
- (6) The realistic ability of the recipient to repay in whole or in part the charge sought to be enforced against the recovery when judged in light of the factors enumerated above.
  - 10. The burden of producing evidence sufficient to support

the exercise by the court of its discretion to reduce the amount of a proven charge sought to be enforced against the recovery shall rest with the party seeking such reduction.

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- 11. The court may reduce and apportion the department's lien proportionate to the recovery of the claimant. The court may consider the nature and extent of the injury, economic and noneconomic loss, settlement offers, comparative negligence as it applies to the case at hand, hospital costs, physician costs, and all other appropriate costs. The department shall pay its pro rata share of the attorney's fees based on the department's lien as it compares to the total settlement agreed upon. This section shall not affect the priority of an attorney's lien under section 484.140, RSMo. The charges of the department described in this section, however, shall take priority over all other liens and charges existing under the laws of the state of Missouri with the exception of the attorney's lien under such statute.
- 12. Whenever the department of social services has a statutory charge under this section against a recovery for damages incurred by a recipient because of its advancement of any assistance, such charge shall not be satisfied out of any recovery until the attorney's claim for fees is satisfied, irrespective of whether or not an action based on recipient's claim has been filed in court. Nothing herein shall prohibit the director from entering into a compromise agreement with any recipient, after consideration of the factors in subsections 9 to

13 of this section.

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- 2. This section shall be inapplicable to any claim, demand or cause of action arising under the workers' compensation act, 3 chapter 287, RSMo. From funds recovered pursuant to this section 4 5 the federal government shall be paid a portion thereof equal to the proportionate part originally provided by the federal 6 7 government to pay for medical assistance to the recipient or minor involved. The department shall [have the right to] enforce 8 9 TEFRA liens, 42 U.S.C. <u>Section</u> 1396p, as authorized by federal 10 law and regulation on permanently institutionalized individuals. The department shall have the right to enforce TEFRA liens, 42 11 12 U.S.C. Section 1396p, as authorized by federal law and regulation on all other institutionalized individuals.. For the purposes of 13 14 this subsection, "permanently institutionalized individuals" 15 means those persons who the department determines cannot 16 reasonably be expected to be discharged and return home, and "property" includes the homestead and all other personal and real 17 18 property in which the recipient has sole legal interest or a legal interest based upon co-ownership of the property which is 19 20 the result of a transfer of property for less than the fair 21 market value within thirty months prior to the recipient's 22 entering the nursing facility. The following provisions shall 23 apply to such liens:
  - (1) The lien shall be for the debt due the state for medical assistance paid or to be paid on behalf of a recipient.

The amount of the lien shall be for the full amount due the state at the time the lien is enforced;

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- designee shall file for record, with the recorder of deeds of the county in which any real property of the recipient is situated, a written notice of the lien. The notice of lien shall contain the name of the recipient and a description of the real estate. The recorder shall note the time of receiving such notice, and shall record and index the notice of lien in the same manner as deeds of real estate are required to be recorded and indexed. The director or the director's designee may release or discharge all or part of the lien and notice of the release shall also be filed with the recorder;
- (3) No such lien may be imposed against the property of any individual prior to his death on account of medical assistance paid except:
  - (a) In the case of the real property of an individual:
- a. Who is an inpatient in a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or other medical institution, if such individual is required, as a condition of receiving services in such institution, to spend for costs of medical care all but a minimal amount of his income required for personal needs; and
- b. With respect to whom the director of the department of social services or the director's designee determines, after

- notice and opportunity for hearing, that he cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the medical institution and to return home. The hearing, if requested, shall proceed under the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, before a hearing officer designated by the director of the department of social services; or
  - (b) Pursuant to the judgment of a court on account of benefits incorrectly paid on behalf of such individual;
  - (4) No lien may be imposed under paragraph (b) of subdivision (3) of this subsection on such individual's home if one or more of the following persons is lawfully residing in such home:
    - (a) The spouse of such individual;

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- (b) Such individual's child who is under twenty-one years of age, or is blind or permanently and totally disabled; or
- (c) A sibling of such individual who has an equity interest in such home and who was residing in such individual's home for a period of at least one year immediately before the date of the individual's admission to the medical institution;
- (5) Any lien imposed with respect to an individual pursuant to subparagraph b of paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of this subsection shall dissolve upon that individual's discharge from the medical institution and return home.
- 14. The debt due the state provided by this section is subordinate to the lien provided by section 484.130, RSMo, or

section 484.140, RSMo, relating to an attorney's lien and to the recipient's expenses of the claim against the third party.

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- 15. Application for and acceptance of medical assistance under this chapter shall constitute an assignment to the department of social services of any rights to support for the purpose of medical care as determined by a court or administrative order and of any other rights to payment for medical care.
- 16. All recipients of benefits as defined in this chapter shall cooperate with the state by reporting to the division of family services or the division of medical services, within thirty days, any occurrences where an injury to their persons or to a member of a household who receives medical assistance is sustained, on such form or forms as provided by the division of family services or the division of medical services.
- 17. If a person fails to comply with the provision of any judicial or administrative decree or temporary order requiring that person to maintain medical insurance on or be responsible for medical expenses for a dependent child, spouse, or ex-spouse, in addition to other remedies available, that person shall be liable to the state for the entire cost of the medical care provided pursuant to eligibility under any public assistance program on behalf of that dependent child, spouse, or ex-spouse during the period for which the required medical care was provided. Where a duty of support exists and no judicial or

administrative decree or temporary order for support has been entered, the person owing the duty of support shall be liable to the state for the entire cost of the medical care provided on behalf of the dependent child or spouse to whom the duty of support is owed.

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18. The department director or his designee may compromise, settle or waive any such claim in whole or in part in the interest of the medical assistance program.